

HANDWRITTEN NOTES

Iboli

abi?	basket
abu?	fat
↳ mabu?	
alu?	mudfish
amu?	dew
baga?	lung
bala?	answer
balu?	even (if)
ban <u>ku</u> ?	chair
basu?	glass
ba?us	wrapping
ba?an	molars
ba <u>ki</u> ki?	large jaws
ba <u>ku</u> na?	vaccination
ba <u>lan</u> gu?	prisoner
ba <u>li</u> bu?	roast-corn
ba <u>lu</u> su?	bracelet
ba<an>e <u>ke</u> ?	turn inside-out
↳ ba <u>le</u> ke?	
ba <u>nte</u> ?	cataract
ba <u>tu</u> ?	break-open
be?	don't
bi <u>la</u> ?	tarzo
bi <u>lo</u> ?	broken-rice-kernel
bo?o	odor
bo?o <u>k</u>	foolish
bo?o <u>l</u>	ingredient
bu <u>la</u> ?	ball
bu <u>to</u> ?	blind
ka <u>hi</u> ?	salt
ka <u>la</u> ?	bracelets
ka <u>ba</u> hu?	[knife]
ka <u>fo</u> fo?	bladder

Iboli

kalisu?	tuck; wrinkle
knmati?	tomato
kame?	wrap, bind
knu?	oneself
knse?	rip, tear
knɔ?	crack-knuckles
ke?	feces
ki?	vagina
kigu?	crooked
kini?	hot
koʔon	mushroom
komo?	blanket
koʔon	pity
kuda?	horse
kunsi?	key
kuta?	castor-oil-plant
dana?	pressure-mark
datu?	leader
damfi?	spun a horse
de?	many
↳ knde?	all
dilo?	know, recognize
dohɔ?	sure, without fail
doʔun	leaf
fala?	shovel
fe?	[brother-in-law]
fu?	great-grandfather
fundu?	glass-knob on hat
gama?	waste(d)
gawi?	spoon
gnbɔla?	regular, ordinary
↳ tɔbɔlaʔnm	use moderate amount
gnɔʔuf	bump-against

Iboli

gnfaʔ	troubles, worries
gnntoʔ	crack, dent
gn̄tiʔ	shoot (arrow)
gunuʔ	house
hahuʔ	homesick
hanaʔ	still, only
hn̄baluʔ	sell
hn̄buʔ	submerge (in water)
hn̄loʔ	wholly, altogether
hn̄lwaʔ	go-out
hn̄noboʔ	colon
hn̄t̄nuʔ	still (no movement)
→ hn̄tuʔ	door
hn̄luʔ	[fern]
hn̄soʔ	heart
huloʔ	red
ibaʔ	[fruit]
iloʔ	mark
laʔ	no, not
laʔan	under, below
lafiʔ	fold-up; turn-over
laʔi	[in-law]
ln̄baʔ	collapse
ln̄gadiʔ	saw
litoʔ	blood
maʔ	father
maʔan	light
↳ hn̄laʔan̄m	make it light
→ mn̄d̄laʔ	learn from exp.
↳ hn̄d̄laʔ	punish (to teach lesson)
moʔ	work, do
mutiyaʔ	[precious stone]
naʔ	offspring

OTHER MATERIALS

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Abbreviations:

Dir. Direction
 Inst. Instrument
 Int. Intensifier
 ntm non-topic marker
 NT Non-topic
 ques. question indicator
 Subj. Subject
 T Topic

PRONOUNS

1. There are four sets of pronouns in Tagabili. Two sets occur as topic pronouns and two sets occur as non-topic pronouns.

They are:

	<u>Topic</u>			<u>Non-topic</u>	
ou/o ²	-e/-he ¹	'I'		-u/-hu ¹	dou/do
uu/u	-i/-hi	'you'		-em/-hem	kóm
du, #	#	'he, she, it'		-en/-hen	kun, du
tu	te	'you and I'		te	kut
mi	me	'we' excl.		me	kum
tekuy	tekuy/kuy	'we' incl.		tekuy/kuy	tekuy
yu	ye	'you' pl.		ye	kuy
lu	le	'they'		le	kul

1.1. <Ou> may occur as follows:

1.11. As the emphasized actor in 1) subjective focus verbal clauses or 2) in a stative non-verbal clause. Emphasized actor occurs in pre-predicate position.

Verbal: Ou(meted filak bè Kasi.) 'I'll deliver the
I deliver money to Kasi money to Kasi.'

Stative: Ou (tahà.) 'I am tall.'
I tall

1.12. As the object of an objective focus clause occurring either in pre-predicate emphasis position or in regular post-predicate object position.

√ (Eted Kasi) uu.³ 'Kasi will bring you.'
Deliver Kasi you

1.13. As the direction of a directional focus clause occurring in either pre-predicate emphasis position or in regular post-predicate direction position.

√ (Neted Kasi) uu (filak). 'Kasi will deliver the
Deliver Kasi you money money to you.'

1.14. Third person singular, du, occurs as emphasized subject only. It fills no other slot.

Illustration: Du (mebel koyu). 'He'll look for
He look for wood some wood.'

1.2. <-e> may occur as follows:

1.21. As the actor in subjective focus verbal clauses or in stative non-verbal clauses.

Verbal: Tmolok-e (tutul). 'I teach a story.'
Teach-I story

Stative: Bitil-e. 'I am hungry'.
Hungry-I

1.22. As the topic actor and attracted to certain particles and adjuncts in a clause.

1.22.1 <Tikóng> dependent clause particles.

Tikóng - e (mógów, bemli-he.) 'As soon as I go
As soon as - I go buy -I I'll buy some.'

1.22.2 Time adjuncts. Membership consists of: deng 'completed action', angat 'future', tehe/le 'remote past', kendel 'immediately', eles 'beforehand', móyón 'almost', lomi 'recently'.

Illustration: Deng - e (mken eginu). 'I ate earlier.'
Finished-I eat earlier

1.22.3. State of action adjuncts. Members are tódó 'punctiliar action', tendo 'continual', gel 'habitual', tolo 'still, till now.'

Illustration: Tódó - e (lemwót kedeng). 'I'll just
Just - I leave later leave later.'

1.22.4. Intensifying adjuncts (except for ya which intensifies tey). Members are tey, hol, ali, kô, abay, kat, feng, tlek.

Illustration: Tey - e (móyô mógów.) 'I really want to go.'
Int.-I want go

1.22.5. Optative adjuncts tô 'would fain', kô 'might', dô 'perhaps'.

Illustration: Tô - e (mung ke Yê Udi.)
would fain-I accompany ntm. Mother Little
'I would like to go with Little Mother.'

1.22.6. Negative adjunct bê 'don't'.

Illustration: Bê - i (mung ke Yê Udi.)
Don't -you accompany ntm. Mother Little
'Don't go with Little Mother.'

1.22.7. Repetitive adjunct bud 'again'.

Illustration: Bud - e (mógów kedeng.) 'I'll go again
Again - I go later later.'

1.3. <-u> may occur as follows:

1.31. As the non-topic actor in objective, directional or instrumental focus clauses.

Illustrations:

Obj. focus:	<u>Blay - u</u> (ke Gadu klatas.) Give - I ntm. Gadu paper	'I gave the paper to Gadu.'
Dir. focus:	<u>Benlay-u</u> (Gadu klatas.) Give-I Gadu paper	'I gave Gadu some paper.'
Inst. focus:	<u>Taba-hu</u> (ke Gadu blówón.) Call-I ntm. Gadu agong	'I called Gadu with an agong.'

1.32. As possessor in post-substantive position.

kuda-u
horse-my

gunu-u
house-my

1.33. With bélé which marks a non-topic directional phrase when the direction is a pronoun. May be used interchangeably with <dou> when <dou> is used as a direction.

Illustrations: (Blay-u)ke Gadu(klatas.) 'I gave the paper to Gadu.'
Give-I ntm. Gadu paper
(Blay-u) bélé-en (klatas.) 'I gave the paper to him.'
Give-I to -him paper

1.34. As non-topic actor and attracted to certain particles and adjuncts.⁵

1.34.1. <Igo>⁶ dependent clause particles.

Igo - u(mò nmò, semngal-e.) 'I sing while I work.'
While-I work sing-I

1.34.2. Appositional substantive phrase marking particle gunu.⁷

(Yem) gunu-hen (mógów, bemli lewék.)
The reason-he go , buy skirt

'The reason he is going is to buy a skirt.'

1.34.3. Time adjuncts. These include such words as kđaw 'day', buteng 'night', bulón 'month', halay 'year', kiwól 'all the time', dulék 'times'.

Illustrations: (Hilu) kđaw-en (gemnón des?)
How many day-he experience sickness

'How many days has he been sick?'

(Ket) halay-u(mnagi.)
Each year -I study

'I study every year.'

(Sfolò)dulék-u (minum du).
Ten times-I drink it

'I drank it ten times.'

1.34.4. Negative adjunct bê 'don't', in objective, directional and instrumental focus clauses.

Illustration: Bê - em(ninum.) 'Don't drink (it).'
Don't-you drink

1.4 <Dou> may occur as follows:

1.41. As the non-topic direction (location or beneficiary) in objective focus clauses or in subjective focus clauses with an emphasized topic.

Illustrations:

Obj. focus: (Tulón - em) dou (yem tutul). 'Tell the story
Tell - you me the story to me.'

Subj. focus: (Ou temulón) du kóm. 'I'll tell it to you.'
(Emph. topic) I tell it you

1.42. As the non-topic object in instrumental focus clauses or in subjective focus clauses with an emphasized topic.

Illustrations:

Instr. focus: (Taba Kasi) do (blówón). 'Kasi called me with
Call Kasi me agong an agong.'

Subj. focus: (Kasi tmaba) do (bè blówón). 'Kasi was the one
Kasi call me with agong called me with an
agong.'

1.43. As emphasized possessor in pre-substantive position.

dou kudà
my horse

dou gunù
my house

1.44. As a redundant pronoun emphasizing either a topic or non-topic subject, object or direction. It occurs most frequently however, as a redundant subject. Its position is clause final. It should be noted that 3rd person singular kun replaces 3rd person singular du when used in this way.

Illustrations:

Topic subj.: (Huli- he he) dou. 'As for me, I'll
Come after-I yet me come later.'

Nontop. subj.: (Ton-en kuda-en) kun. 'As for him, he saw
Saw-he horse-his him his horse.'

- Topic obj.: (Tendok Kasi uu se) kóm. 'As for you, Kasi
Point at Kasi you also you pointed at you.'
- Nontop obj.: (Kasi tendok kóm se) kóm. 'As for you, Kasi was
Kasi point at you also you the one who pointed
at you.'
- Topic Dir.: (Benlay-en yu filak se) kuy. 'As for you, he'll
Give -he you money also you also give money
to you.'
- Nontop dir.: (Blay-en kul yem filak se) kul.
Give-he them the money also them
'As for them, he'll give them the money.'

1.45. Third person singular, kun, occurs only in emphasized possessor position or as redundant emphasis pronoun. It fills no other slot. Du occurs all other places.

- Illustrations- (Ton-u) kun kudà. 'I saw his horse.'
Saw-I his horse
- (Deng lem wót bè gunì mnagi) kun.
Past leave to house study him
'As for him, he has gone to school.'

2. Pronouns in negativized clauses.

2.1. Topic pronouns in objective and directional focus clauses are replaced by non-topic pronouns in negativized objective and directional focus clauses.⁵

Illustrations:

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|----------------------------|
| Obj. | { | (<u>Tnaba-hu</u>) ^T uu. | 'I call you.' |
| | | Call -I you | |
| | { | (<u>Là tnaba-hu</u>) ^{NT} kóm. | 'I didn't call you.' |
| | | Not call-I you | |
| Dir. | { | (<u>Benlay-u</u>) ^T uu (filak). | 'I give the money to you.' |
| | | Give -I you money | |
| | { | (<u>Là benlay-u</u>) ^{NT} kóm (filak). | 'I didn't give the money.' |
| | | Not give-I you money | |

2.2. Zero marked 'he, she, it', topic actor is replaced by -en, 'he, she, it,' non-topic actor in negatived subjective focus clauses.

Illustrations:	<u>Mnagi-#</u> Study-(he)	'He is studying.'
	<u>Là mnagi-en</u> Not study-he	'He isn't studying.'
	<u>Tmaba-#</u> Call - he	'He is calling.'
	<u>Là tmaba-hen.</u> Not call-he	'He isn't calling.'

3. Idiomatic uses of pronouns.

3.1. le 'they', from either topic or non-topic pronouns sets may be used pre-substantive position to indicate a plural idea. It occurs only in combination with a personal noun and has the meaning 'and others'.

Illustrations:	(Ton le mohin) ^{NT} le Walan. Saw they sea they Walan	'Walan and the others saw the sea.'
	(Ton Kasi) ^T le Walan. Saw Kasi they Walan	'Kasi saw Walan and the others.'

3.2. -en/-hen 'he, she, it' (non-topic) occurs idiomatically on a few uninflectable stems. They are:

<u>sené-en</u>	'also'
<u>la-en du-en</u>	'there isn't any'
<u>balu-en</u>	'even if'
<u>ani-en</u>	'even so'
<u>móyon-en</u>	'almost' (temporal as 'almost ready')

3.3. Kun, third person singular from <dou> is used as a quotative, 'he said that' or 'it is said'. It occurs utterance final and is differentiated from kun, redundant emphasis pronoun, by intonation only.

Illustration:	(<u>Mógów-#</u> mool kedeng) kun. Go - he downstream later him	'He said that he'd go down later.'
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FOOTNOTES

1. -e and -u occur on consonant final syllables.
-he and -hu occur on vowel final syllables
2. The shortened form may be used interchangeably with the longer form.
3. The arrow signifies that the form may be moved to pre-predicate position for emphasis.
4. Members of <tikóng> are: tikóng 'as soon as', timbów 'as soon as', kesok 'if', sok 'when', ani 'so that'.
5. The occurrence of -u on these forms is irregular in that non-topic actor pronouns occur in combination with verbs inflected for subjective focus. The non-topic pronoun indicates that the clause has no topic. A negative on objective and directional focus clauses has the same influence, that is it cancels out the topic.
6. Members of <igò> are: igò 'while', klawi 'as long as', hlun 'while (temporarily)', gu laan 'before' and ngang 'continue'.
7. When occurring with a substantive gunu becomes guni.
(The grave accent marks glottal stop.)

o	=	ɔ
ó	=	o
e	=	ə
é	=	ɛ/e
˘	=	ʔ
VV	=	VʔV

END OF FOLDER